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ILLUSTRATED GLOSSARY—Continued.

Bi-sexual, synoicous.

Cladocarpous, having the sporophyte terminating a short special fertile branch; something like half-way between acrocarpous and pleurocarpous; *e. g.* *Fontinalis*.

Diöicous or *diæcious*, having the male and female organs on separate plants.

Flowers, often applied to the reproductive organs.

Fruit, often applied to the sporophyte.

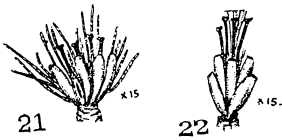
Gametophyte or *gametophore*, that part of the plant which bears the gametes or sexual cells. In mosses all the plant except the "fruit," or seta and capsule.

Inflorescence, often applied to the clusters of reproductive organs.

Monoicous or *monæcious*, having male and female organs on the same plant.

Oösphere, the egg cell or ovum found in the base of the archegonium. After fertilization, by

union with the antherozoid, it develops into the sporophyte. (Fig. 20.)

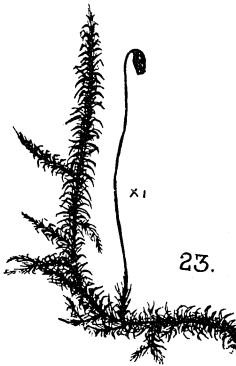


Paraphyses, jointed hyaline hairs growing among the reproductive organs. (Fig. 21.)

Paroicous, having its male and female organs in the same cluster, but not mixed, the antheridia being in the axils of the perichaetial bracts below the archegonia. (Fig. 22.)

Perichaetium and *perigonium*, see under topic *leaves*.

Pleurocarpous, having the sporophyte lateral on a short lateral special branch. (Fig. 23.) Pleurocarpous mosses can usually be recognized by the creeping habit.



Spermatozoid, see *antherozoid*.

Sporophyte or *sporophore*, the spore-bearing part or generation. In mosses it consists of the seta and capsule and constitutes the so-called fruit.

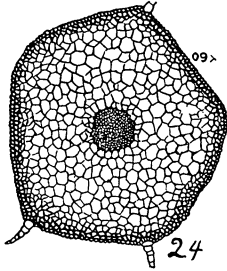
Stipitate, having a short stem. Applied to antheridia and archegonia.

Synœious or *synœious*, having the male and female organs mixed together in the same cluster. (Fig. 21.)

TERMS USED IN THE DESCRIPTION OF THE GAMETOPHYTE, EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE ALREADY DEFINED.

Cœspitose, forming matted tufts or cushions; *e. g.* *Leucobryum*.

Canescent, rather hoary; *e. g.* *Racomitrium canescens*.



Central strand. The middle of many moss stems is made up of a bundle of much narrower and more slender cells, known as the "central strand." (Fig. 24.) This is usually continuous with the mid-rib or costa of the leaves, much after the manner of the vascular bundles in the higher plants.

Capitulum, a rounded head.

Coma or *comal tuft*, a tuft of leaves at the top of a stem or branch.

Confervoid, formed of fine threads.

Fascicle, a bunch or cluster of leaves or branches.

Fasciculate, arranged in bunches

Fastigate, of branches, all reaching an equal height (Fig. 18).

Flagella, fine string-like branches; *e. g.* *Dicranum flagellare*.

Gemmæ, bud like bodies, capable of reproducing the plant. Sometimes borne in special heads, sometimes on the surface of the leaves. (Fig. 25.)

Gemmiferous or *Gemmiparous*, bearing gemmæ.

Gregarious, growing near together or clustered, but not in close tufts or mats.

Hygroscopic, readily absorbing water and thereby altered in form or direction.

Julaceous, smooth, slender and cylindric; like a catkin or a worm.

